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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 17, 1856. NO. 26.

Select Poetry.

TO THE HEROES OF '76.

Disturb them not, but let them rest,
Beneath the willow tree;
Wave o'er their graves the stars and stripes,
The ensign of the free;
Long did they toil for freedom,—
Fought on land and sea,
At Bunker Hill they proved their worth,
'Neath the stripes of Liberty.

At Brandywine they showed their zeal
Their blessed cause to gain,
And at the siege of old Quebec,
Where Montgomery was slain;
And on the sea, the deep blue sea,
With brigs and privateers,
They scourged old Britain's bravest men,
And finished their careers.

Now the star-spangled banner waves in triumph above
The home of the brave and the free,
Old England is conquered, we are free from her thralls,
Our ships are the pride of the sea:
Then long let the red, white and blue wave its folds,
To the breast of the eagle transfix,
The glittering shield—the gem dearly won
By the Heroes of '76.

A Select Story.

MY FIRST TEMPTATION.

A Story for Young Men.

At an early age I lost my father, and as he left us with little of the world's goods it became necessary that I should seek some employment. I was then thirteen years of age, and not very stout or strong, but yet with a will to do anything that could be found for me to do. At length my mother made an arrangement with a carpenter by the name of Morris, and I was taken into his shop as an apprentice. With him I remained two years, but at the end of that time I became so worn down by the hard work imposed upon me, that my mother resolved that I should remain there no longer. My sister Lucy, who was two years older than myself, had long detected my failing strength,—and it was mainly through her influence that I was removed from the place, for I should never have complained.

I was now fifteen—tall, slim and pale, and I knew that I could not stand any sort of work which taxed my physical strength to any great extent. But fortune favored me. A Mr. Johnson Evered, who kept a dry goods store near by, was in want of a salesman, and through my sister's influence, I obtained the place. Mr. Evered had a daughter Julia, about my own age who was very intimate with Lucy, and it was by her intercession with her father that Lucy gained her point.

I was duly installed in my place, and was soon happy and contented, for my employer was kind, and an intimacy sprang up between myself and Julia, which offered me purer bliss than I ever before experienced. Thus matters passed on for a year, and at the end of that time my health was restored. I had so far gained upon the confidence of Mr. Evered that he trusted me with some of his most important business. Only one thing troubled me. In fact, I was not receiving such wages as I fancied my services entitled me to. In fact, I was in debt. I purchased a suit of clothes of a tailor in the neighborhood, and was owing for them. The tailor wanted his money, and I promised him he should have it at a certain time, but that time came and passed, and I could not pay him. He threatened, and I promised anew. How many times I wished I had never bought those clothes. I could have got along without them and I resolved that never again would I buy anything which I could not pay for on the spot. But that did not help the case.

One evening I sat alone in the store. It was Saturday evening, and the day had been a busy one. We had sold a great quantity of goods, and the money drawer was well filled. Slowly a demon rose before me, and began to advise me. He pointed to the money drawer and whispered, "there is means of paying your debt." I knew that Mr. Evered had no knowledge of the amount of money there, for he knew not how much I had sold. I could have taken fifty dollars, and he might never miss it, for I had sold a great quantity of stuff which he had no account of. I had promised the tailor that he should have the money that very night, and I had planned to get Mr. Evered to advance me the necessary sum. I had not been spending my money foolishly, but from my pittance I supported my mother, and that ate it all up.

For a long while I sat and looked upon that drawer, and all the while the tempter was persuading me. I knew that young clerks sometimes did such things, and that sometimes necessity compelled them to it; at least so I then thought. How could I meet my creditor again without the money? I could not, and at length I resolved that I would not. I arose and went to the drawer. I opened it and saw the bank notes which had been fairly jammed in there, and counted out twenty dollars. My hand trembled and my heart beat quickly. I thrust the notes into my pocket, and then hastened back to my seat, and ere long afterwards my employer entered.

"Well, Charles," said he, "I guess we'll shut up now."

I arose and went out and put the shutters up, and when I came back I found Evered engaged in counting the money. As I approached him, he eyed me with a sharp searching look, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you?" he asked.

"Nothing, sir," I answered, trying to compose myself.

"But there must be something the matter," he resumed, "for you look as pale as a ghost."

"I am tired," said I.

"Well, well, you have worked hard to-day, and you may go. I'll attend to the rest."

With a desperate endeavor to compose myself, I thanked him for his kindness, and then left the store. The fresh air revived me somewhat, and I hurried on to the tailor's and paid my bill, and for a moment my heart was light, but it was only for a moment. When I reached the street again, the thought of what I had done came upon me with an overwhelming force, and I was miserable. When I reached home I professed to be sick and retired at once. But my mother sick and weak herself, came up to my bed, and wanted to give me some medicine. She gave me a simple preparation, drew up the clothes snugly about me, and having kissed me, she said:

"Be careful, Charles for 'twould be painful indeed to have you sick. God keep and bless you. Good night."

Oh, how those last words rang in my ears. What would my mother say—how would she feel—if she knew her son was a—*thief!* It was a long while before I could give the word shape or form, but it came at last. I could not keep it back, *thief! thief!* rang in my soul till an agony was upon me so intense that all other conceptions of pain were as *nothing.* The night passed away in sleepless, phantom-making restlessness, and when the morning came, I arose and walked out before my mother or sister were up. I did not return until breakfast time, and then I had so overcame all outward signs of my distress, that little remark was made upon it.—But the worm was gnawing at my heart.

That afternoon I went with my sister to meeting, and as I entered the little church, I met the gaze of Mr. Evered. He watched me sharply, and I saw marks of pain on his face.

After the services were over, I saw him in conversation with the tailor. I noticed how earnest they spoke—and once I saw the tailor pointing his finger towards me.

I felt sure, then, that all was discovered.

"For mercy sake, Charles, what is the matter?" cried Lucy, as she caught my arm.

"He's faint! he's faint!" I heard a low tremulous voice, and on turning, saw Julia Evered. She was frightened and at that moment came the conviction that she loved me, but the other thought came with it, and I knew that she would ere long despise me.

Sick and faint I hurried away, and to all the anxious inquiries of Lucy, I only replied that I was not well. Oh how miserable I felt for I knew that my employer had detected the theft. His gaze at me in church was proof enough, but his conversation with the tailor made it sure. That afternoon I dared not go to church, and my mother worried over me. If she would only have let me alone, I might have been less miserable; but she clung close to me, and I had to lie to her—the first falsehood I ever spoke to that noble woman.

Another night of restless agony, and then I came to the severest part of all. I must meet my employer. It was late when I descended to the kitchen, and I found my mother as pale and deathly as death itself. For a moment I forgot my own pain, and hastened to her side. She gazed up in my face with such a look, as I hope I may never see again.

"Don't ask me any questions, Charles," she said, "but go at once to the store. Mr. Evered wants you immediately."

I could not ask a question—I could not speak—without breakfast—without waiting to see Lucy—I started from the house. People whom I met gazed at me sharply, and once I heard the word thief pronounced.—Oh, Evered had told the story of my crime. How could he? No, no, 'twas the tailor who had told it, for my employer would never have done it. Yet it was known. I stopped and suddenly the thought of flight occurred to me. Why should I stay longer where shame and shame only, could be mine? I turned to flee, and then my sister came rushing after me, with her hair floating wildly on the morning air, and her face as pale as death.

"Oh! Charles!" she uttered, "come with me at once. Come, come, our mother is dying."

My sister seized my hand, and by force dragged me away. I reached my home, I knew not how, for reason had almost left me. Into the little bed room Lucy dragged me, and there lay my mother stark and cold.

"Oh Charles, you have killed her!" sobbed Lucy, as she threw herself upon the bed.—"She could not stand your disgrace!"

One moment I gazed upon that pale, cold face, and then a wild earthly cry broke from my lips. I plunged madly forward upon the bed.

"Charles! Charles!"

I started up. I felt a heavy hand upon my shoulder, and again my name was called.

"What is the matter? Come, rouse up.—For mercy's sake, what ails you?"

It was Evered who spoke. I was still sitting on the stool behind the counter, but my head had fallen forward upon a pile of goods *that lay heaped up before me.* Instinctively I cast my eyes upon the money drawer, and slowly the truth worried itself to my mind. A cold clammy sweat was upon by brow, a pain in my limbs, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you, Charles?" Mr. Evered kindly asked.

"My soul such a dream!" I involuntarily gasped. "Well, well—if it's nothing worse than that I am glad. But come, I want to have a few words of conversation with you before you go."

I was full aroused now. I looked at the money drawer, though many times ere I could realize that I was safe. The tempter had come, but an angel had met and beaten him away. The doors and shutters were closed, and then my employer sat down by my side.

"Well, Charles," he commenced, "Julia has been telling me this afternoon that you wholly support your mother.

"Yes, sir," I tremblingly answered, "My sister, thus far, has been able to support herself, and the rest comes on me."

"But how do you get along? Surely your salary here is not sufficient."

"It has been sufficient, sir, to find us in food and fuel. For—for clothing I have—"

"Run in debt, eh?"

"Yes, sir; but I will never do it again, I will go ragged, if need be, but I will not run in debt.

"Right, right," my boy. But we will fix that all right, I have been thinking for some time of increasing your pay, and I will do so now—not only so, but I must put it back to when I first thought of it, and that was three months ago. Let's see. Three dollars a week for fifteen weeks, would be thirty-nine dollars," he said. "Will that square you up?"

"Oh, yes, sir, and more too!"

"Then you shall have that, and hereafter you shall have that amount over each quarter."

He said something more about making me his head clerk sometime, but I did not fully understand him. I received the money, paid the tailor, and when I had reached my home, I had become calm and happy. I told my mother and Lucy of my good fortune, and they wept for joy.

Yet I could not help shuddering fearfully whenever I thought of that terrible vision which came upon me while the tempter was with me. But—let me say this again—'twas an angel's visit.

Years have passed away since that time.—Mr. Evered is an old man—my children are his grandchildren, and the store that was his is now half mine. He has retired, and the other half of his extensive building belongs to Lucy's husband. My mother still lives, and, thank God, can yet bless her son that he has never yet called one drop of sorrow to her life cup.

Miscellaneous.

A Wandering Tribe of Siberia.

Though Siberia in its general features, is better known to us than many places of more importance, yet we are but little acquainted with the peculiar traits of character that distinguish its native tribes, amongst whom, perhaps, there is not one more distinctively marked by its singular customs and traditions than that of the Ostyacks.

Their temples are the summits of certain mountains, to which they never ascend without fear and reverence. They believe that the dead are, in another world, subject to the same wants as the living in this, for which reason the clothes of each individual are buried with him, and a deer is slaughtered over his grave to supply him with food.

With the exception of the "waywodes," who are appointed by the government of Russia to collect the taxes, &c., there is neither chief nor superior among these people, nor is any distinction made as to rank, birth or quality, the father of each family being its head and ruler.

The Ostyacks, as we have already stated, *believe in the immortality* of the soul, but their ideas on this subject are very confused; they are persuaded that the bear possesses an imperishable spirit as well as themselves, and they believe that this spirit has the power of pursuing and punishing them for any violation of good faith. This superstition leads to some singular customs; we give the following as an instance:

Notwithstanding their belief in the immortality of the bear, they take great delight in hunting it. As soon as they succeed in killing one, they cut off the head and skin, and hang them on a tree, round which they march several times in procession, as if to do honor to the slaughtered animal. They then surround the carcase, uttering loud cries and lamentations. "Who are they that deprive thee of life?" they exclaim in a melancholy chorus; and some of them answer for the bear:

"The Russians."

"Who cut off thy head?"

"A Russian, with his hatchet."

"Who ripped thee open?"

"A Russian with his knife."

"Oh! 'twas a cruel and blood-thirsty deed," they cry with one voice. "Yet we entreat thy forgiveness for him."

After this, they are persuaded the spirit of the bear, while wandering through the woods, will seek to take vengeance on a Russian and not on an Ostyack.

The waywodes take advantage of this superstition, while exacting from the Ostyacks the oath of fidelity to the crown of Russia; they cause them to assemble on a spot, on which the skin of a bear has been spread, with a hatchet, a knife, and a piece of bread placed on it; a small portion of bread is handed to each individual, but before he pronounces the following words:

"If I do not all my life continue faithful to the emperor, if I rebel against him or refuse to yield the honor and obedience which are his due, if I offend him in any manner whatever, may the spirit of this bear tear me limb from limb, may this bread that I am about to eat stop in my throat, and choke me; may this knife rip me open, and this hatchet chop off my head."

Such is their oath, and so sacred do they consider it when taken under these circumstances, that they have never been known to violate it, even when under religious excitement.

Ignorant as they are, a principle of honesty prevails among them that would do honor to a more enlightened people. The following anecdote will afford a proof of this:

A Russian merchant travelling from Tobolsk to Berezov, stopped at Ostyack, where he spent the night; on the following morning he resumed his journey, but had not proceeded far when he dropped his purse, which contained the sum of one hundred rubles. Unconscious of his loss, he continued his way, while the son of his host, passing the spot shortly after, saw the purse lying on the ground, and stopped to examine it; having gratified his curiosity, he left it where it lay, and returned to his father's cabin; here he mentioned the circumstance, remarking at the same time that he had left the purse on the road where he found it.

"You did right, child," said the father, "but you must now hasten back, and cover it over with the branch of a tree, to conceal it from the eyes of those who may be passing that way; and then, should the owner return to look for it, he will find it just where he dropped it."

The boy did as he was desired, and the purse lay hid among leaves and branches for more than three months, when the merchant who had lost it, returning from Brezov, went again to lodge with his old acquaintance, the Ostyack, to whom he mentioned the misfortune he had met with the last time he was there.

"Oh, it was you that lost the purse, then," exclaimed the Ostyack, in great delight at discovering the owner of it; "well make yourself easy about it; my son shall show you the spot where it lies, and you can go and pick it up yourself." Accordingly, the merchant recovered his property.

Reindeer are used by some of these people for drawing their sledges, but most of them prefer dogs for this purpose. From six to twelve of these animals are tackled to a sledge, which they draw along with amazing velocity. Dog posts are established in these regions similar to the mails of Europe, with regular relays of dogs from stage to stage; four of these creatures can draw a sledge, loaded with three hundred weight, a distance of twelve or fifteen leagues in a day.

An Ostyack has but little difficulty in providing himself with dress; if he is in want of a coat, he strips a deer of its skin, and without being over nice, wraps in it while yet warm from the animal. A covering for the head is as easily procured—a wild goose is shot, and its skin is converted into a cap; sometimes the skin of the deer is fashioned into a loose coat, and ornamented with bands of stuff or leather of different colors. During winter and the rainy season a fur cap is worn which envelopes the head, and leaves only a part of the face exposed. Shoes, stockings, and trowsers form a kind of pantaloons in one single piece. This latter article of dress is generally made of the skin of the sturgeon. The skin of the bear is used for mourning.—The dress of the women differs but little from that of the men, except in the ornaments which their vanity or the desire to please leads them to add to it. Their head dresses are composed of bands of different colors, twined round the head in such a manner as almost entirely to conceal the face.

Scarlet is the favorite color among the people of Siberia generally, and the wearing of this color is considered a certain mark of opulence.

Singular Theory of the Mississippi River.

The Mississippi river is the greatest stream in the world. Its total length is 4000 miles. On looking over a volume recently issued, entitled "Lloyd's Steamboat and Railroad Directory," we find the following instructive article on the waste of the waters of the Mississippi. It says:

No experience will enable a person to anticipate with any degree of certainty, the elevation of the flood in any given year. In some seasons, the waters do not rise above their channels; in others the entire lower valley of the Mississippi is submerged. For [illegible] banks called levees have been raised from five to ten feet high, on both sides of the stream, extending many miles above and below New Orleans. By this means the river is restrained within its proper limits, except at the greatest freshets, when the waters sometimes break over everything, causing great destruction to property, and sometimes loss of life. The average height of the flood from the Delta to the junction of the Missouri, is about sixteen feet. At the mouth of the latter river it is twenty-five feet. Below the entrance of the Ohio river the rise is often fifty-five feet.

At Natchez, it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans about twelve feet. What goes with the water? It is known that the difference between high and low water mark, as high up as White river, is about thirty-six feet and the current at high water mark runs near seven miles per hour, and opposite to New Orleans the difference between high and low water mark is only twelve feet, and the current little over three miles to the hour.—The width and depth of the river being the same, from which we calculate that nearly six times as much water passes by the mouth of White river as by New Orleans. What goes with the excess? The only solution ever offered, is, that it escapes by the bayous "Plaquemine," "Lafourche," and "Iberville," but when we calculate the width, depth and current of these bayous, they fall vastly short of affording a sufficient escapement. The true explanation can, we think, be given.

At low water, throughout the whole extent, we see a land structure exposed, underlying the bank, or that the alluvial structure on which the plantations are, is a structure of deposit made by the river above its low water mark, diminishes and nearly corresponds to it, and wherever the bottom is exposed it shows throughout the whole extent that the bottom is *pure coarse sand;* exhibiting at many places the ocean shingle, through the superimposed alluvial structure mixed with fine sand. The water percolates with such facility and rapidity that the water in a well dug at a considerable distance from the river bank, rises and falls with the rise and fall of the river, not varying an inch, and through the coarse sand and shingles of the bottom, it passes as rapidly as through a common sieve.

By the accurate surveys of several scientific engineers, it is ascertained that the fall of the Mississippi river is four inches to the mile. The distance from Natchez to New Orleans of three hundred miles will give twelve hundred inches, or one hundred feet. The depth of the river is less than fifty feet at high water mark. The river debouches into the ocean from a promontory made by itself. The surface of the ocean, by measurement, below the bottom of the river, above New Orleans, corresponds with the low water mark below New Orleans, therefore the Mississippi river is pouring through its own bottom into the ocean, the super-imposed weight giving lateral pressure to hurry the subterranean current. If the reader has ever stood upon a Mississippi sand bar in a hard rain, or seen water poured from a bucket on the sand-bar, he has seen that neither can be done in sufficient quantity to produce any current or accumulation on the surface.—The river is, therefore, from the time it comes below the limestone stratas of Missouri and Kentucky, wasting itself through its own bottom.

If the Mississippi river had to pursue its course like the Ohio, over rocky straits, walled in by rock and impervious clay banks, the high water mark at New Orleans would reach one hundred feet above its present limits; but running over coarse sand, walled in by a deposit made of sand, ancient deluvial detritus and vegetable mound, no more water reaches the ocean than the excess over the amount that permeates the surrounding structure and passes off in the process of percolation or transperation in a subterranean descent to the ocean. The river, without any other restraint from rock or clay in the bottom or bank, is left free to the government of no other law than the law of hydrostatics. The washing or wasting of the banks cannot be prevented, though the caving or sliding of large portions at one time may be easily guarded against.

Talleyrand and De Stael.

Talleyrand's ingratitude toward Madame de Stael may appear inexcusable—it certainly was not in any way creditable. But, in extenuation, it may well be borne in mind that she possessed an excess of that susceptibility which made her overvalue her success, and never cease bringing her services to the memory of the person obliged. He had never the same high opinion of her which the world professed. He thought her style pedantic and affected, and would complain, when any of her compositions were read to him, of their total want of nature and of true coloring. He was accustomed to say that those who read the writings might fairly boast of knowing the writer, for that nothing could more resemble Madame de Stael herself than the false, exaggerated sentiments and superficial erudition of her compositions. Of her mother, Madame Necker, he once remarked, "She has every virtue, and but one fault; and that is, she is insupportable!"—The good lady never forgave his comparing her "to a frigate riding at anchor, and receiving a salute from a friendly power," when she stood upon her own hearth-rug at the Hotel Necker, upon the occasion of her weekly receptions; her ample proportions obscuring the light of the fire, as, with pinched-up features and prudish smile, she listened to the compliments of the academicians, whom she assembled but for the delight of her own vanity.

He related to his friends an amusing adventure of Madame de Stael herself, in which he was a party. It occurred upon her first entrance into Parisian society, before the Revolution, at a rural *fete*, given by Madame Helvetius in the garden of her *chateau*. His account is thus repeated by one of these friends:—

"On her first appearance at the reunion, Madame Helvetius, [illegible] bred courtesy, paid her most particular attention, but having other guests to welcome, had left her, after awhile, to superintend the distribution of the amusement about the grounds. Once or twice she had passed Madame de Stael sitting gloomily on the bench where she had left her, and at last sent Talleyrand to keep her company. But Talleyrand had tact enough to know that, being himself no literary lion, he was no company for Madame de Stael, and so immediately went in quest of society more congenial to her taste. He soon returned, in company with the Abbe Monti, whose poems were at that time the rage all over Europe, and whose coming put the fair authoress in the best of humors. Talleyrand sat down on the bench beside them, in silence, feeling himself quite extinguished by so much talent, and remained a passive listener, anxious for improvement. The conversation was overwhelming with erudition, and then the compliments were poured forth like rain from an April sky. The abbe 'had never reckoned upon so great an honor as that of meeting the first writer of the age;' Madame 'little dreamed when she arose that morning, that the day would be marked by so auspicious an event as the meeting with the abbe.'

"'I have devoured every word that has escaped from Sappho's pen,' said the abbe.

"'I cannot sleep until I read the charming odes from the Italian Tyrtæus,' said the lady.

"'Have you seen my last endeavor?' said the abbe.

"'Alas! not yet,' sighed the lady, 'although report speaks of it more highly than of any which have preceded it.'

"'I have it here!' exclaimed the abbe, eagerly drawing a small volume from his pocket. 'Allow me to present it to you, madame; a poor homage, indeed, to so much genius, but it may prove interesting to one who has had so much success in heroic poetry.'

"'Thanks, thanks,' cried Madame de Stael, seizing the little volume with every demonstration of overpowering gratitude. 'This is indeed a treasure, and will be prized by me far beyond gold or jewels.'

"She turned over the leaves slowly, while the delighted abbe watched her with a charming self-complacency—then suddenly dropping it into her lap, she exclaimed, turning on the abbe a languid glance, 'You were talking of heroic poetry, dear abbe; have you seen my last attempt—a dramatic scene, "*l'Exile*"—a slight and poor imitation of some of your own?'

"'I have not been so blessed as to obtain a copy,' replied the abbe.

"'How fortunate that I should have one in my reticule!' said madame, hurriedly seizing the strings of the bag suspended from her arm, and drawing forth a thin volume in boards. The abbe bent low over it as she presented it, and kissing it with reverence, placed it by his side, and the conversation—that is to say, the complimenting—was continued with redoubled vigor.

"Talleyrand then departed, and did not return till the company broke up, when he found that they had both left the bench whereon they had been seated so long together, leaving, however, the 'precious treasures,' which they had received from each other with so much gratitude, behind them! Talleyrand seized upon them with inexpressible delight, thinking that they would furnish matter for innocent jeering, when the loss came to be remembered by either party. But the thing was complete—*they were never sought and never asked for*, and he has them now in his library, and loves to show them as he tells the story of their coming into his possession."

Meeting of Gates and Burgoyne.

In Irving's Life of Washington we find this interesting chapter.

"Wilkinson in his memoirs, describes the first meeting of Gates and Burgoyne, which took place at the head of the American camp. They were attended by their staffs, and by other general officers. Burgoyne was in a rich royal uniform: Gates in a plain blue frock. When they approached nearly within sword's length, they reined up and halted: "The fortune of war, Gen. Gates, has made me your prisoner," said Burgoyne; to which the other, returning his salute, replied, "I shall always be ready to testify that it has not been through any fault of your Excellency."

"We passed through the American camp," writes the already cited Hessian officer, in which all the regiments were drawn out besides the artillery, and stood under arms.—Not one of them was uniformly clad; each had on the clothes which he wore in the field, the church, and the tavern. They stood however, like soldiers, well arranged with a military air, in which there was but little to find fault with. All the muskets had bayonets, and the sharp shooters had rifles. The men all stood so still that we were filled with wonder. Not one of them made a single motion as if he would speak to his neighbor. Nay, more, all the lads that stood there in rank and file, kind nature had formed so trim, so slender, so nervous that it was a pleasure to look at them; and we were surprised at such a handsome well formed race. "In all earnestness," adds he, "English America surpasses the most of Europe in the growth and looks of its male population. The whole nation has a natural turn and talent for war and soldiers life."

"He made himself somewhat merry, however, with the equipments of the officers. A few wore regimentals, and those fashioned to their own notions as to cut and color, being provided by themselves. Brown coats with sea green facings, white lining with silver trimming, and gray coats in abundance, with buff facings and cuff, and gilt buttons—in short, every variety of pattern.

"The brigadiers and generals wore uniforms and belts which designated their rank, but most of the colonels and other officers were in their ordinary clothes, a musket and bayonet in hand, and a cartridge box, and a powder-horn over the shoulder. But what especially amused him was the variety of uncouth wigs worn by the officers, lingering of an uncouth fashion. "Most of the troops thus noticed were the hastily levied militia—the yeomanry of the country. "There were regular regiments also," he said, "which for want of time and cloth, were not yet equipped in uniform. These had standards of various emblems and mottoes, some of which had for us a very satirical signification."

"But I must say; to the credit of the enemy's regiments," continues he, "that not a man was to be found therein, who, as we marched by, made even a sign of taunting, insulting, exultation, hatred, or any other evil feeling; on the contrary, they seemed as though they would rather do us honor. As we marched to the great tent of Gates, he invited in the brigadiers and commanders of regiments, and various refreshments were set before them. Gen. Gates is between fifty and sixty years of age, wears his own thin gray hair, is active and friendly, and on account of the weakness of his eyes, constantly wore spectacles. At head quarters we met many officers, who treated us with all possible [illegible]

MRS. PARTINGTON.—"There he goes again," says Mrs. Partington, in the Legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question.

"There he goes, like a soda fountain, and just as fluidly as water. Now Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the House of Reprehensibles some time. "I declare," continued she, as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, "It does seem as if the mantle-piece of Daniel Webster had fell on him—he is so bright."

ANALYSIS OF A FOP.—He is one-third collar, one-sixth patent leather, one sixth walking stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair. As to his remote ancestry there is some doubt, but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose.

☞An innocent young sportsman hearabout, in order to shoot a squirrel on the top of a tall tree, climbed another one near by, and on being asked his reason for so foolish a freak, said, "That he didn't want to strain his gun by a *long shot!*"

☞An Irish friend of ours, hearing of a gentleman's having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed, "Be me sowl, and that's a good idee! Shure an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime!"

GRAVE JOKE.—*Passenger.*—"Doctor, if I go on getting no better, what shall I be good for when I get to Australia!"

Doctor.—"Why, you're just the man we want to begin a graveyard with."

TEACHER.—How many kinds of axes are there?

BOY.—Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the legislature, axing price, and axe of the Apostles.

TEACHER.—Good! go to the head of your class.

☞Sins are like circles in the water, when a stone is thrown into it, one produces another. When anger was in Cain's heart, murder was not far off.

☞Wisdom and virtue may exist by proper cultivation, as well in public as in private life, and become as perfect in a crowded palace, as in a solitary cottage.

☞One reason why the world is not reformed, is, because every man would have others make a beginning, and never thinks of himself.

☞Remember the wheel of Providence is always in motion; and the spoke that is uppermost will be under and therefore mix trembling always with your joy.

☞Minds capable of the greatest things can enjoy the most trivial, as the elephant's trunk can knock down a man or pick up a pin.

☞An expedition to Nicaragua is organizing in Philadelphia. The object is said to be industrial and pacific.

☞Happiness is a pig with a greasy tail, which every one runs after, but nobody can hold.

☞What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain. A court-ship.

☞A lively companion—the jumping toothache.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 17, 1856.

From the Phila. Evening Argus.

Americans Ruling America.

The principal and most delusive catch saying of the Know Nothings is, "Americans shall rule America." At the commencement of the organization it told with great effect upon our young men, and the more ignorant of our native born citizens. It was seen on all their banners, shouted forth by all their orators, and used as the caption of many a newspaper article. In fact, the cunning men who belonged to the secret order and aspired to places of honor and profit, that they could not reach while members of any other party, used it with such effect as to make thousands believe that our country was overrun and governed by a foreign horde and that Americans never did rule America.

The result has been to arouse in the breasts of hosts of the ignorant portion of our native born fellow-citizens the worst passions of human nature, and cause them to hate and proscribe those of foreign birth and Catholic creed, as well as the liberal and truly Republican portion of those of American birth who do not approve their anti-American notions.

In a number of our large cities, Know-Nothingism succeeded; but their rule was so tyrannical and corrupt, that, with but a few exceptions, the sober second thought of the people drove them from place and power.—A few places remain whose citizens are yet bound hand and foot by Know Nothing misrule. Louisville, New Orleans, and Baltimore, have Know Nothing municipal governments. In these cities "Americans rule America" with a vengeance. Rowdyism, riot and bloodshed is the order of the day.—Men of foreign birth and opposite politics stand no chance whatever. They are subjected to the greatest indignities and the grossest injustice. The ballot-box has been invaded, the right of suffrage shown to be a farce, and criminal courts holes through which murderers have been allowed to escape unpunished, in the very face of outraged public opinion. Thus it is that *Americans rule America.*

The city of Baltimore, scarce thirty miles from the seat of our national government, at the present time is ruled with a rod of iron; surpassing in injustice the most despotic government in Europe, by the ruffians of the Know Nothing order and those they have placed in power. Scarcely a day passes that outrages, murders, or the like, are committed by brutes belonging to the secret order, almost under the eyes of those whose duty it is to protect the lives and property of the citizens and execute the laws. And yet they go unpunished. While this is the case those who are not *Americans* are made to meet the full penalties of the law for the most trifling offence. Here "Americans rule America."

A few weeks since, while an inoffending German citizen, named Dengle, at twilight, was standing at his door, he was assailed by three half drunken fighting men of the order and shot dead without the least provocation. This was seen by three persons, who swore to the fact before the jury in the Criminal Court of Baltimore; but notwithstanding this evidence and the strongest convicting circumstances that could be produced in any case, a packed Know Nothing jury set the murderers free, that they might prey once more upon society and commit other murders when they please, to be again, in all probability, declared innocent. The Baltimore *Republican* of Wednesday, while commenting on this legal outrage, says:

"What next?" said a prominent business man of the opposition yesterday, upon hearing of the acquittal of the persons arraigned for the murder of Dengle. The answer is as obvious as destructive of all confidence in jury determinations. Every Democrat who is charged with crime will doubtless be dealt with in that spirit of injustice which has ridden roughshod over law, conclusive testimony, and an almost undivided public opinion. In other words, Democrats who have been arrested for alleged participation in the riots will be convicted, while "trump ruffians, overflown with insolence and brutality, whose wild raid through our streets is marked by rapine, and wanton, wilful bloodshed, will go unwhipped of justice. There is little or no hope remaining for those guilty of thinking or acting in contravention of our masters in office. Disfranchised, unprotected against partizan wrong and outrage, arrested without cause to be condemned without mercy, the level of citizenship in Baltimore has sounded the depths of degradation. In other lands, submission to tyrants unfailingly evokes legal protection; but here, in the land of the free, the most common rights are crushed out between the upper millstone of petty tyranny and the nether one of unstinted ruffianism."

This is "Americans ruling America."—And what is the result of these Know Nothing outrages? They are most disastrous.—They have given Baltimore a blow from which it will take her long years to recover. Some of her best citizens are flying from the city in disgust, determined to submit to outrage no longer, but go rather to places where some regard is had for life and property. The trade of Baltimore has been injured; merchants from the South and Southwest, who used to purchase goods there, now pass by as though the city was cursed by some loathsome plague; even people of some of the counties of Maryland have passed resolutions not to trade or barter with Baltimore, which has heretofore been looked upon as the great heart and pride of the State.

The farmers of Hartford county resolved, in public meeting, to send their produce to Philadelphia, and buy their goods here, rather than risk their lives in Baltimore. Already we hear of the failure of some of the first dry goods houses in Baltimore, occasioned by the falling off in trade and the immense amount of goods on hand unsold. These are the sad results of Americans, or Know-Nothings, ruling America.

The Lancaster Bank.

The stockholders of the Lancaster Bank held an adjourned meeting on Saturday, the 6th inst., when the committee appointed to wait upon the stockholders and depositors with a view to carry out the proposition of the previous meeting, reported that they had met very ill success. Since the last meeting the liabilities of the Bank had been reduced $173,000. It also appears that the Bank is charged with $30,000 more notes than was ever issued. Various propositions for a re-organization of the Bank were submitted, and also the following report from the committee of investigation:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Lancaster Bank, held at Fulton Hall, on the 22d ult., to investigate the affairs of the Bank, beg leave to report that they have discharged the duty, and find the statement of assets and liabilities, presented by the Directors to the Stockholders, at that meeting, is substantially correct, as far as it is possible to ascertain at this time.

The Committee also find by the certificate obtained from the engravers and printers of all the notes of the Bank, since its organization as a bank, that they correspond with the issues exhibited on the books of the Bank.—The Committee are therefore of opinion that there could be no over-issue unless the notes reported on the books as burned were not so destroyed, and again fraudulently put into circulation. We have no reason to think that has been the case.

The Committee deem it inexpedient at this time to report to the public the cause of the suspension of the Bank, inasmuch as they have assurances from the principal debtors of the Bank, previously reported as doubtful, that they are making every effort to discharge their liabilities, and because an exposition at this time of the mismanagement of the Bank, would greatly prejudice the chances of recovering a considerable portion of the assets which are put down as doubtful.

The Committee, therefore, recommend to all interested parties, believing it is not their interest at this time, to expose the mismanagement of the Bank, as such a course would only augment the personal liabilities of the stockholders, and would tend to retard the speedy return of the Bank to that healthy, active state so anxiously looked for by the business community.

The condition of the Bank as compared with the statement made to the stockholders Nov. 22d, 1856, is as follows:

Nov. 22, 1856, Notes in circulation,		$724,869
Dec. 6,	" " "	555,477
Reduction,		$172,692

The essets are reduced to a similar amount.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Lancaster Bank, Dec. 6, 1856.

Kansas Affairs.

The late election has shed a flood of light on Kansas affairs, and motives of concealment having been removed by the defeat of the Black Republican candidate, their organs and agents can afford to give us occasionally a glimmer of truth. For instance, in reference to the outrages committed in that territory, the *Herald of Freedom*, an organ of the Emigrant Aid Society, published at Lawrence, K. T., says:

Disguise the fact as much as we will, there is a class of irresponsible persons, calling themselves Free-State men, *who are engaged in horse stealing, and other crimes against the Pro-Slavery settlers*, and excusing themselves under the plea that they have sustained injuries at the hands of the party on which they commit their depredations. Whether they have sustained injuries or not, they are not justifiable in committing outrage upon the person or property of others, and if continued should be punished for it. While Free-State men sanction these outrages upon the Pro-Slavery party, we hope they will not complain if they, or their friends, suffer at the hands of their enemies.

Every property holder and actual resident of Kansas, let him belong to what party he will, desires peace, and he should labor to secure it. Both parties will be compelled to join hands, in ridding the country of the black-legs, horse thieves and murderers with which Kansas is infested. If twenty or thirty of this class of persons on each side were disposed of *a la* Vicksburg, we should have quiet again. A Vigilance Committee, made up of the members of both parties, is needed to bring to justice those who are laboring night and day, to bring about another collision between the conflicting political parties.

We are conscious that *many professed Free-State men will censure us for asserting that members of our own party are concerned in these outrages*, but we love justice and quiet to the country more than their good will. No wrong-doer, belong to what party he may, need expect to find an apologist for his wrongful acts in the *Herald of Freedom*. It was planted to subserve the cause of Truth, and it shall be faithful to its mission while it has an existence.

The same paper boastingly asserts that Kansas cannot possibly become a slave State, let the National Administration do what it will.

The two principal assertions by which the Black Republicans sought to influence the public mind prior to the late election, viz: first, that an immense number of "outrages" had been committed upon the Free-State men without provocation or retaliation; and second, that upon the issue of the Presidential election the future fate of Kansas would depend, are thus authoritatively branded as falsehoods by the very best evidence that could be adduced. A Black Republican paper, published in Kansas Territory, the scene where all those events have transpired, the *Herald of Freedom*, far from desponding, assures its friends that "*the political horizon of Kansas was never brighter than now.*"

To those honest but misguided men who confided in the statements of the Black Republicans previous to the election, these revelations will indeed seem strange, and, we hope, learn them what folly it is to pin their faith to the sleeves of such false demagogues. —*Pennsylvanian.*

Our Agricultural Interests.

In the busy and bustling city, where the insignia of commerce meet us on every hand and the noisy hum of trade echoes continually in our ears, we are apt to forget that there are other interests claiming our attention and our aid. Closing our ears for a time to the rumble and roar of active machinery, to the whirl of heavily-laden cars, and the shrill shriek of the locomotive; and closing our eyes to the puffing steamers and lines of drays, and the smoke of factories; it is but right and proper that we should occasionally wander out into the broad fields of our farmers, and look at their rich crops, and listen to their demands upon our consideration.

No argument is needed to impress every one with the incalculable, the essential importance of fostering our agricultural interests. It needs only to be suggested to receive the cordial assent of all classes and conditions of men. The farmers furnish the very essence of trade. Through them and by them all other pursuits live, move and have their being.—And yet, while legislative aid is freely and repeatedly given to develop, perfect and protect all other interests, the farmers have received but an occasional thought from our Legislatures. And this is chiefly owing to the well-known and, we might say, constitutionally modesty of the honest tillers of the soil. They have been content to plod on in the beaten track their fathers trod, rather than make any personal experiment or appeal to the commonwealth to lend its patronage to the investigation of important theories in agriculture.

But, of late, our farmers have imbibed something of the spirit of universal progress. They have applied themselves to study the nature of the soil, and to work it upon scientific principles. And in order that young men may be thoroughly educated in the science of practical agriculture, an institution has been established in Centre county, which is destined to become exceedingly beneficial to our State. We understand that efforts will be made this winter, to secure from the Legislature, an appropriation to aid in the endowment of the Farmers' High School. Now, in advance, we bespeak the calm attention and earnest co-operation of the members in this very laudable project. Let our Legislature promptly and nobly respond to the call made by the most substantial and important classes of our citizens, and it will redound to the credit and to the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the whole State. The importance of the Farmers' College was referred to in the very able and interesting address delivered by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward before the State Agricultural Society in October last. We advise every farmer to procure and read carefully that address.—*Pittsburgh Union.*

Buchanan a Majority President.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of the opposition to the contrary, it turns out that Mr. Buchanan is a majority President of the United States. If every individual who voted for Fillmore in the United States had voted for Fremont, or *vice versa* it would not have changed the result.

The *Boston Times* says:—Mr. Buchanan received a majority of the votes polled in fourteen Southern States, which cast one hundred and twelve electoral votes. In addition he carries the State of Pennsylvania and Indiana by absolute majorities over everything.

"They are entitled to forty electoral votes; and added to the South it makes one hundred and fifty-two—three more than is necessary to a choice. The union of the opposition forces upon one man could not have beaten Mr. Buchanan. The official canvass shows this to be a fact; and we trust that the Fremont men will cease abusing the supporters of Mr. Fillmore upon the idea that, had they gone for the Mariposa cattle dealer, he would have been elected. The Fillmore men did not hold the balance of power; their votes could not have affected the result. Mr. Buchanan, in truth and fact, is a majority President."

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE.—It is said that the Hon. S. A. Douglas, when he set out for Washington, was not allowed to pass a station between Chicago and Cleveland without being called out. While acknowledging the compliment of an impromptu demonstration at Toledo, he said it "was but a short time since he might have travelled from Boston to Chicago by the light of his own effigies burning in every village where abolitionism could muster courage enough to attempt the disgraceful act, the sole provocation for which was that he had dared to introduce a bill allowing the people of every State and of every Territory to regulate their own affairs in their own way. But he congratulated his hearers that the just principles of that bill had been adopted and made a fundamental principle of our government; and he felt a proud satisfaction in the approval and endorsement of his own course, and that of his gallant colleague, Gen. Shields, embodied in the triumphant election of the veteran statesman, James Buchanan, to the Presidency."

MURDERERS INVITED TO A BALL, &C.—The *Baltimore Republican* says of Rotin, Tomer and Granger, the men who murdered poor Dengle:—

"We are informed that on the occasion of the acquittal of these men, they were accompanied from the Court House by a large number of their friends, among whom they seemed to be regarded as heroes who had performed some praiseworthy and glorious feat. A club of Know-Nothings on Federal Hill, it is also, stated, fired a salute in commemoration of the event.

"In connection with this affair we may also note that a rumor was current in the vicinity of Federal Hill, on Sunday afternoon, that the prisoners and some of the jurors would be in attendance at the 'Tigers' ball, which came off at the New Assembly Rooms, on last Monday evening, as invited guests. The 'Tigers' is the cognomen of a Federal Hill Know-Nothing club."

THE TENNESSEE AT NEW YORK.

The Burning of Grenada.---The Naval Engagement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived, with advices from Nicaragua, but the intelligence is principally the same as received by telegraph from Charleston.

The latest intelligence given by the Purser of the Tennessee is that General Walker had fought several successful battles since the departure of the previous steamer. He had, however, on account of sickness being prevalent at Grenada, found it necessary to evacuate that town, and burn it, having first removed his sick and wounded to Ornetept. He was himself at Virgin Bay awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, designing then to attack Rivas.

The Naval engagement already reported took place in the harbor of San Juan between the Nicaraguan schooner Granada, with two six-pounders and 28 men, and the Costa Rican brig, 11th April, with six nine-pounders and 114 men. The latter was blown up. Forty of her crew were rescued by the Granada. The brig had on board a large supply of stores and ammunition, and specie for the allied army.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13, 1856.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamship Tennessee had arrived at Key West from San Juan, the 4th inst, with 500 passengers, and $900,000 in specie, (so says our despatch.) Thirteen of the passengers of the Tennessee had died of Cholera.

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicaragua were that General Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route.

The last accounts reported that 400 of his force, after fighting for nine days at Granada, were surrounded by the Costa Rican, Salvador, and Guatemala forces. Gen. Walker was on board a steamer on the Lake, without communication with his army, and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by diseases.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan del Sur, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rican brig of war, and the Nicaraguan war schooner at Granada.

Gen. Walker had burnt Granada and Massaya.

Terrible Railroad Accident at Alliance, Ohio!

The Pittsburgh Train run into by the Cleveland Train.—Eight persons killed and seven or eight wounded!!

One of the most dreadful railroad calamities which it has been our painful duty to record, as having happened in this part of the country, occurred last evening, about 7 o'clock, at Alliance, Ohio, eighty-seven miles west of this place, at the junction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. By sundry private despatches we learn the following particulars:

The train which left this place at 3 P. M., yesterday, under the charge of Conductor Leavitt, arrived at Alliance behind time; the passengers had just got through supper, and the train was [illegible] when the Cleveland train, Conductor W. C. Cleland, came dashing along, and before its headway could be stopped, made a complete wreck of two of the passenger cars in the Pittsburgh train. Eight persons were killed, and fully as many or more were wounded—several very dangerously. Their names are as follows:

KILLED.

Jacob Rudy, Alliance, Ohio.
John McIntyre, " "
Dr. Smith and lady, " "
J. Atterholt, New Garden, Columbiana county, O.
Wm. Ritchie, " "
N. G. Taylor, (young man) Philadelphia.
Jno. Brooks, New Jersey. He is a son of Col. Silas Brooks, of Philadelphia.

No others are known to be killed.

WOUNDED.

Charles Coates, engineer of the Pittsburgh train, badly hurt.
M. A. Root, daguerreotypist, of Philadelphia, thigh fractured, and badly hurt.
W. C. Cleland, Conductor of the C. & P. train, slightly hurt.
D. N. Courtney, Allegheny city, slightly hurt.
J. Painter, Stark county, Ohio, (injured at the Railroad accident at Darlington last winter,) slightly hurt.

There are several others also injured, whose names we could not ascertain.

One passenger car ran clear through the rotunda of the Station House kept by Dan Sourbeck. Another, the despatch says, is now lying in the public room. The rotunda is completely torn to pieces, and presents the appearance of a total wreck.

The wounded are all being well taken care of at the hotel of Mr. Sourbeck and the adjoining houses, and at half past eight o'clock a coroner's jury had assembled to hold an inquest on the bodies of the killed.

As soon as the accident occurred, it is said the engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train vamosed the ranche, and has not since been heard of. Where the blame lies, we could not learn, though the cause of the catastrophe is attributed to the brakes not working, on account of ice on the track.

It is possibly one of those dreadful calamities which seem to take place at stated periods, in spite of the utmost vigilance. Mr. Leavitt we know to be a most careful man, and is esteemed by railroad men, one of the best Conductors on the Pittsburgh and Chicago road, or for that matter, on any road in the country. W. C. Cleland is also said to be an excellent officer! To-morrow we may ascertain something further which will throw light upon the matter.

☞ The *Troy Times* tells a sad story of the destruction of a young and lovely woman, by intemperance. A few months since, a young lady of one of the first families of that city was married to a New York merchant, under circumstances most auspicious for the happiness of both. Lately she returned to her home in Troy, discarded by her husband on account of her mania for intoxicating drinks, and in a few weeks she died of brain fever, induced by her habits. The father of the young lady has been called upon, within three months, to mourn the death of a wife and daughter by intoxication; and a son, once noble and manly, whose highest nature had been perverted by the same cause.

VALUE OF LIFE.—An adventurer, writing from California, says: "A man's life here is worth about fifty cents on the dollar."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 12.—It is understood that another Pacific Railroad Bill is about to be introduced into the House. It is on a magnificent scale, and is entitled a bill to provide for the construction of Railroads and Telegraph communications from the Mississippi river and Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. Three main roads are proposed, viz: One from a point on the Mississippi river, South of latitude 36, to San Francisco, with a debouche to San Diego; another from some point on the Missouri river, North of latitude 40, and South of latitude 43, to San Francisco, with a branch to Marysville, Sacramento and San Jose; and the 3d from some point on Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the mouth of the Williamotte river. To each of these routes the bill proposes to grant 30 sections of land for each mile of Railroad; the land to be selected by the parties named in the bill, from the nearest unappropriated, vacant lands of the United States, which shall be withdrawn from sale, entry, or pre-emption, and if required they shall be surveyed under the direction of the Secretary of Interior, provided the parties in the bill shall not be compelled to take any waste lands, and shall pay to the United States 25 cents per acre; provided further, that no title shall vest in them any faster than the roads are extended to completion; further, they shall deposite with the Secretary of Interior, within six months after the passage of the act, $200,000 in good United States or State currency, as a guaranty. One hundred miles of each must be completed within 18 months from the time of the establishment of the routes. When said 100 miles are ready for the track, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the parties named the use of said $200,000, to purchase iron therefor, and in lieu thereof take a first mortgage bond on the road for that amount, to be held until the entire line is completed. Under the bill, the United States are to agree to pay $300 per mile for the transportation of the mails until the completion of the road, and for ten years thereafter, at so much for transporting troops and munitions of war as the President and Secretary of War may determine. If the parties fail to build the lines within ten years from the date of their location, all right to the land, not at that time paid for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The right of way, to the width of 400 feet, through the public lands is proposed to be granted; further, six sections of land is proposed to be granted to the following roads, under the restriction that any amount heretofore granted to States where they are located for their use and benefit shall be deducted therefrom, viz: The Southern Branch Pacific Railroad, Iron Mountain Railroad, Calro and Fulton Railroad, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Mississippi, Red River and Washita Railroad, Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, connecting with the first named route; Pacific Railroad, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Burlington, Keasangua and Missouri Railroad, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Platt Valley Railroad, Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad, connecting with the second named route; Transit Railroad and North, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad, connecting with the third named route.

Each of the three proposed grants is under the proviso, that 50 miles of road must be completed within three years from the passage of this act, and the balance within five years thereafter.

Further provisions make it the duty of the companies named to construct their roads, &c., in a good substantial manner, with uniform guage.

All the property of said companies in the Territories is to be exempt from taxation as long as they are Territories. None of them shall construct their roads through the lands of any Indian tribes without the consent of said tribes. They must sell and convey half the lands granted within five years, and the balance within ten from the issuing of the patent from the United States, and all land not sold at the expiration of ten years, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Slave Excitement in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—The *Journal* of to-day publishes letters from Franklin, Tennessee, stating that great excitement existed there in consequence of the discovery on the 1st inst., of a projected insurrection among the slaves. Twenty-four muskets and two kegs of powder were found in the possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tenn.—In Perry, ten or fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners.

The Evansville *Journal*, of the 6th, learns that much excitement existed in the neighborhood of Dover, on the Cumberland river. Many of the ringleaders had been arrested, and seven hung. One white man, found disguised as a negro, had been sentenced to receive nine hundred lashes, and died before the penalty was fully inflicted.

The whites were arming and organizing for defence. The opinion prevailed that a general uprising would take place during the holidays. The escapes of slaves are unusually numerous.

A NEW PARTY.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier understands that a new political organization is on foot in the North for the purpose of breaking up *priestly interference* in politics. Among other things, it proposes to place our clergy on an equal footing with the rest of us, in respect to taxation, military duty, jury duty, &c. Their exemption was for the express purpose of withdrawing them from the caucus and the stump, but they decline the honor. Unless the clergy abstain from their attempt to control the politics of the country, they cannot complain if the privileges which have been granted them by the Legislature, and which are alluded to above, are taken away. The recent identification of a large body of them with a desperate political faction, and their unscrupulous desecration of the pulpit to give it access, has created a deep and bitter feeling throughout the land, and the tenets ascribed to the new party would be embraced by thousands. The American people will never submit to their domination, and the sooner the latter act upon this assumption the better for them and the interests of religion.—*Phila. Argus.*

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—We have received Kansas dates to the 3rd inst. The Free State militia, under Capt. Walker, have been disbanded at their own request. Sixteen of the Free State prisoners tried for murder in the first degree, have been acquitted, and nine are still on trial. A large quantity of clothing received by the last boats has been distributed to the destitute. Navigation is entirely closed.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Line upon Line---Here and There a Little.

☞ Sincerity is essential to friendship.

☞ Good examples are convincing teachers.

NOW OR NEVER.—See Edm. Snare's Grand Prize Concert advertisement in another column. Buy a ticket immediately if you want to hear the music or secure any of his valuable articles.

TO COME OFF.—A Grand Ball at the Broad Top City Hotel, of which Mr. J. Morrison is Proprietor, on the 30th inst. It will be a gay affair.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In the quantity of coal shipped by Powel, Saxton & Co., as given in our last paper.

CAN'T SUPPLY THE DEMAND.—The Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—For several days past, we have been feasting on sausage and pudding, presented us by our good friends. All have our thanks—and if we were at liberty to name them, we should do so with pleasure, but we had to pass our word not to let the right hand know what the left doeth, before we received the handsome presents. We hope, however, sometime soon, to have the pleasure of giving place to the names of our young friends who presented us with sausage and beans,—then the good times will have come.

A SPECIMEN AS IS A SPECIMEN.—A bag of flour was presented to us last week, by Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie, as a specimen of the quality made at their new mill. It has been tried, and pronounced by good judges, equal to the best ever used in our family. They have our thanks for the handsome present.

☞ We learn that several new buildings are to go up in West Huntingdon early next summer. We move slow, but sure.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Speculators and others on the lookout for valuable town and country property, should examine our advertising columns carefully.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING—and lots of good things can be had for cash. Call around and examine for yourself. If you are ignorant of the places where they can be had, ask your children, they will direct you.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS—Robbing the mails.—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

No doubt you think so, from your extensive operations in the neighborhood of it, up to the time you were waited upon by Constable Long.

NOT A PROFITABLE BUSINESS—Paying five dollars and costs, for the privilege of mailing a letter enclosed in a *Huntingdon Journal*. How much profit had you in that operation, Doctor?

☞ "The greater the villian the higher he holds his head."—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

That is, you try to, but don't you find the effort an uphill business? Be careful a little hemp is not brought to your assistance.

☞ "Mail robbing is an accomplishment."—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

Men of your morals may think so, but you can't make honest men believe it. "Birds of a feather flock together"—no wonder honest men shun you.

THIEVES ABOUT.—Last week the Station House was entered in the night, a trunk taken out, broken open, and the contents, a colored woman's clothing scattered over the ground.—$20 taken from the pantaloons of a boarder, and Isaac's chickens, ready cleaned for breakfast, and a lot of butter and cakes removed to parts unknown. Mr. Elisha Shoemaker's turkeys were brought to town without his consent, and could not be found. Mr. Samuel Foster's shirts were also removed before they were dry, and have not been heard of since. Should'nt be surprised if the Sheriff has a full house before spring.

☞ The editors of the *Journal* insinuate that somebody has been robbing the mails. Will they name the person they are attempting to stab in the dark?

LANCASTER BANK NOTES AT PAR.—Now is the time for persons wanting a good article in Mr. Owen Boat's line of business, to give him a call. He has just laid in a good lot of seasoned lumber, &c., &c., necessary for turning out a *finished* JOB. He will receive during the present month, Lancaster Bank Notes at par, for all kinds of work on hand. Here is a chance to get rid of your rags and get the worth of good money.

☞ Lancaster Bank rags will be received at this office at par, in payment of amounts due us by John Thompson, Esq., M. Steiner, Sample Anderson, Jeremiah Lane, Daniel Knowers, and a number of others of like characters, whose names we shall publish hereafter, that other printers may know them.

SUCH FACTS PROVE HIS GUILT.—If Dr. Brewster has mailed more letters in a lawful way during the past two weeks, than he mailed during the twelve months previous, is it not fair to suppose that he could afford to "*rat it*" with his apple-butter printing—doing a good business even at that.

"STOP THIEF."—It is true that a thief pursued always hollows "stop thief" the loudest. So with Doctor Brewster, while he was crying out against Campbell's rascally Post Masters, ten to one, he was defrauding the Post Office Department daily.

TOO TRUE, BUT IT CAN'T BE HELPED.—A very good man of the opposition party, remarked to us the other day, that since our exposure of the rascality of Doctor Brewster and Samuel Goose Whittaker, they have been a disgrace to the press, the party, and the church, with which they are connected. We can't help it—they were old enough to know better. Illegal voting, forging the names of respectable citizens, and defrauding the United States!—no wonder they cannot feel welcome in respectable society. They remind us of dogs caught in the act of killing sheep—only a little more so.

FAST YOUNG MEN.—Sheriff Miller has several in his charge—they made an effort to escape last week, but succeeded only in sawing two bars of their window partly off.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—"We learn from the Lewistown *Democrat*, that Christmas is coming."—*Altoona Tribune.*

We have examined our Almanac, and find the statement to be correct. The Democrat is like the Altoona Tribune, a reliable paper—sometimes.

MEAN—The pitiable excuse for the President's Message, given by the Huntingdon Journal. It can't find room for a document in which all are concerned, and which every subscriber expects to get in his county paper—but it has plenty of space to devote to infamous lying and misrepresentation, which is denounced and condemned by every respectable subscriber it has.

OUT OF LATITUDE.—The Pittsburgh *Union* of the 9th inst. There ain't any such county as that named in its column of "Pennsylvania Items," in this State, although there are counties where such vulgarities are practiced.

☞ "Did'nt you make a little mistake of 297,000 tons?"—*Gazette.*

Can't say exactly, as our information was not official.—But the action of Mr. Boon, Superintendent of the Road, rather confirms our statement. That officer presented to Mr. Saxton, a few days ago, the firm's bill of freight for the month of November, amounting to $75,000. True, every word of it! But there's no use in talking of odd tons in such large amounts.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—The new bridge over the Juniata at this place, is being put up, and will be ready for crossing in a few days. It is expected to be more substantially built, than the one blown down last Spring by the tornado.

AN EXCELLENT STOPPING PLACE.—Travellers and visitors will find the "Exchange Hotel," in this borough, an excellent stopping place. The Proprietor, Col. ANDREW JOHNSTON, is a prince of a landlord. Call and try him.

☞ "The Orlando House," formerly the "Farmers Home," has undergone much repairing and fitting up, since it has passed into the hands of Col. WILLIAMS. When we opened the bar room door the other day, we thought we had intruded into some parlor, and apologised accordingly. We didn't know it, but imagine our surprise, when we were told that it was really the place where we wanted to go. This is also a good stopping place.

ONE THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED BY A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—Accounts from Rhodes state that the lightning struck the immense store of gunpowder which was placed in the vaults belonging to the Ancient Knights, destroying the whole Turkish quarter so completely that only three children were saved. One thousand persons are said to have perished.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ **Every Reader** ☜

Will please notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

☞ To the uninitiated in the great art of Selling Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money making, far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post-paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William Street, New York.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

DIED,

In Saulsburg, Barree township, on the 17th day of November, Mrs. ANN S., wife of Col. WILLIAM HAYS, in the 48th year of her age.

In Bellville, on the 16th inst., Mr. WILLIAM R. HEMPHILL, aged about 24 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 15.—Flour market dull, and prices lower. Sales 5000 bbls. standard and mixed brands at $5.50 ₰ bbl at which there are free sellers. The demand for the supply of the city trade is limited, at $5.50@5 ₰ bbl, for common to fancy brands. Rye Flour dull, at $4.25 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal dull, at $3, with more sellers than buyers.

Wheat in fair demand and steady. Sales 2000 bu good Southern and Penn'a red at $1.50@1.52c. ₰ bu., and some white at $1.60@1.62. Rye scarce and wanted at 85c. ₰ bu Corn in active demand, and with only a small supply is a trifle dearer. Sales of 10,000 bu. good old Southern yellow at 70c. ₰ bu. afloat, and 69c in store; new yellow, afloat, at 62½c, new white at 65c, and old white at 67c. ₰ bu. Oats are steady; sales 2000 bu. prime Delaware at 41½ ₰ bu.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & MCDIVIT.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & MCDIVIT.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by
LOVE & MCDIVIT.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by
LOVE & MCDIVIT.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVIT'S.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & MCDIVIT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of
LOVE & MCDIVIT.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian and Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by
dec17 J. & W. SAXTON.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of
Silks,
Shawls,
Talmas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.

☞ They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY 7th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate, late of John Conrad, Esq., deceased, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND, at McAlarry's Fort, in the township of Jackson; bounded on the North, West and South, by lands of Robert McBurney, and on the East, by lands of the said McBurney, now occupied by William Hunt, containing ONE HALF ACRE, more or less, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, part of which is now occupied as a Store House; Stable, Wood House and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third part of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the date of the confirmation; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

N. B. Possession of the said property will be given on the first day of April next. The rents due or to become due under the lease of the said property to Joseph Porter, are reserved from the effect of the sale of the said property.
JOHN JACKSON, Trustee.
December 17, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, viz:

1. Moses Robison, Executor of the last Will &c., of John Watt, who was the Administrator of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Moses Robison, Administrator de bonis non, of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
3. Alexander Magee, Executor of the last Will &c., of Elizabeth Parsons, late of Tell township, deceased.
4. Daniel Africa, Esq., Administrator of Elizabeth Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. James Henderson and Joshua Greenland, two of the Executors of the last will of Dr. Jesse Wright, late of Cassville, dec'd.
6. John Owens, Esq., and Peter Burket, Guardians of B. Patton Cox, one of the minor children of Joshua Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
7. Joseph Law, Esq., Guardian of Perry Crain, one of the minor children of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. Brice Blair, surviving Administrator of Rev. J. Y. McGinnis, late of Dublin township, deceased.
9. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator of Samuel N. Wharton, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
10. Andrew M. Chaney and Anna Chaney, Executors of the last Will &c., of John Chaney, late of Barree township, deceased.
11. Peter Stryker, Administrator of Joseph Reed, late of West township, deceased.
12. Henry Roberts, Guardian of Thomas Benton Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.
13. Daniel Peightal and Joseph Norris, Administrators of Peter Peightal, late of Penn township, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of November A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of Nov'r. 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec 17, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY Term A. D. 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson	vs William Foster's Ex'rs.
D. P. Shoenberger	vs A. P. Wilson, Esq., et al.
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry.
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
John Miller	vs Andrew Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark.
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson.
Isabella Hirst	vs John Hirst & J. Carmon.
David Grow's adm'rs	vs Abednego Stevens.
David Whitesel	vs Andrew Walker.
George Otenkirk	vs E. Sellers.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Jacob H. Sax	vs Samuel Caldwell.
John H. Wheeler	vs Moses Greenland.
Isaac Woolverton	vs James Irvin, et al.
Marquands	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
Landis & Molson	vs John Snyder.
James Bell	vs John S. Miller.
John Savage	vs Reed & Entrikin.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Grlady	vs John Gabbs.
Andrew P. Wilson	vs M. Buoy.
John Lee	vs Joseph P. Moore.
Geo. W. Pheasant	vs R. H. Powel.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George Lane	vs Michael Hawn.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Nicholas C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham.
Henry D. Moore, et al	vs John Savage.
Elizabeth Keith	vs Price & Keith.
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder.
A. Patterson	vs J. S. P. & W. W. Harris.
Saxton for use	vs Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	vs R. H. Powell.
Crownover	vs Cummins Adm'rs, et al.
John Dougherty	vs Abraham Taylor.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Coutz.
Miller & Kinehart	vs Burns & Bogle.
Go-horn & Eby for use	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
George Couch	vs Farmers' Mutual Insu. Co.
James Stewart's Adm'rs	vs John S. Miller.
Jenkins for Goodfellow	vs John Montgomery.
Joseph Ake	vs Thos. Clark.
James M. Stunkard	vs Glasgow & Bro.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 12th day of January, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.

David Aurandt, J. P., Tod.
A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
George Berkstresser, saddler, Brady.
David Bare, merchant, Clay.
Thomas Covenhoven, farmer, Barree.
William Christy, Esq., surveyor, Porter.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker.
John Davis, jr. Morris.
James Fields, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Grafius, tinner, Huntingdon.
William Genter, laborer, Brady.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Harvey, Shirleysburg.
John Hampson, farmer, Union.
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirley.
Samuel Lemon, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley.
John McCherian, merchant, Clay.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Thomas Schell, tailor, Warriorsmark.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
David Boring, farmer, Union.
Brice S. Blair, tanner, Dublin.
John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Bowersox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crouse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Ether, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Fridley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Harper, J. P., Barree.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagon maker, Penn.
Abraham Lins, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphey, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickley, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Mattern, mechanic, Franklin.
Henry B. Mytinger, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minnick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quarry, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Stitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trumbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barrick, merchant, Walker.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
William M. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Christian Couts, Sr., inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
Gilbert Chaney, J. P., Barree.
Frederick Crissman, farmer, Franklin.
David Campbell, merchant, Penn.
Jonathan Cree, farmer Dublin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Funk, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham L. Funk, farmer, Shirley.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry S. Green, farmer, Tod.
John Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Adam Heater, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Hooper, Jr., farmer, Cromwell.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Jacob Hunt, J. P., Dublin.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Harnish, farmer, Morris.
William Lyons, farmer, Tell.
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George W. Patterson, farmer, Barree.
Elliott Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Josiah Ritter, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Jacob Stever, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Morris.
George Wilson, Esq., J. P., Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.

Dec. 17, 1856.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed. I will expose to puclic sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY the 12th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain plantation, tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, east of Drake's Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Sharrer, Nicholas and William Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding the ground now in possession of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the following town lots in the recorded plan of said town of Mount Union, being numbered respectively Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 15, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, 74, and the lot of ground in possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church and on which the Meeting House stands, and the following lots which were sold by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., to wit: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 69, 83, 84, 95, and 96. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

ALSO—All the defendants' right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate on Warriors Ridge in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing seventy-nine acres and allowance, bounded by lands of John Huyett and others, having thereon erected two log houses, and about two acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustine Miller, Constant Miller, and Israel Miller.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street and extending back 165 feet to a back street, bounded on the North and South by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having theron erected a two story frame dwelling house and back kitchen and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

ALSO—The defendants' interest in and to two lots of ground in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, the one fronting on the north side of Main street, and bounded by a lot of the heirs of Isaac Vandevander on the west, and A. States on the East, having thereon erected a large two story store room with basement, the other on the opposite side of the said street having a Tan house, vats, &., &c., and a store house thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William S. Smith and Silas Lang.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and estate in and to the following described tract of land, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, west by Jacob Barnet, south by Jacob Drake, and containing 196 acres, be the same more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a — story log house and small stable and saw mill. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Crotzley.

ALSO—All the defendants' interest in and to a certain tract of land in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Henderson on the north, Thomas Weston, Esq., on the south, and lands of Andrew G——— and others, containing 270 acres more or less, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a log house and bank barn, wagon shed, and other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Johnston, John Hunter and Keziah Hunter.

ALSO—All the right and interest of David Stunbaugh in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in and to the following tract of land situate in Brady township, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., east by George Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame house, a small log barn, two orchards of good fruit, of apples, peaches and pears. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

ALSO—A tract of land situated in Union township, adjoining lands of David Swoope and Jacob Breneman, formerly Nicholas Corbin, and others, containing two hundred and eleven acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, five of which are meadow, having thereon a log house two stories high, a double log barn, corn crib and wagon shed and an apple orchard and two springs of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Heister.

ALSO—Defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract of land, known as the Jackstown property, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Fisher & McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevander farm and others, having a large two story stone tavern house, frame stable and tenant house thereon erected. Also, ten acres on Rocky Ridge, bounded on the south by Henry Jamison, the Vandevander farm and others, with about 4 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—The following described tract of land, containing 38 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of George Hudson, John Savage and William Hess. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Long.

ALSO—A tract of land in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing 163 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John A. Weaver on the South, Jacob Russell on the North, &c., with the following improvements thereon erected, a two story stone house and log house and barn and a saw mill, shop and other buildings, with about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John B. Weaver.

ALSO—*To be sold on Saturday, 10th day of January 1857. at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, a lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and numbered 26 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a two story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles.

☞ Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one seat in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25; 1 English Case, $100; 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25; 1 Side Case, 10; 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10: and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordeon, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7; 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Isinglass Fan, $5; 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13; 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6; and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Cuts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistols, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock, (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4; 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.:

32	shares valued at	$3,12	each,	consisting of	Jewelry,	&c.
64	"	"	1,56	"	"	"	"
128	"	"	78	"	"	"	"
256	"	"	39	"	"	"	"
489	"	"	10	"	"	"	"

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which event timely notice will be given through the papers. The music will be discoursed by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

It is to be hoped that the tickets can be sold again the New Year.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE;
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, for license to keep Inns or Taverns and Eating Houses, to be presented for the consideration of the said Court on the second Monday and 12th day of January, next, to wit:

Inns or Taverns.

Mary Ann Huey,.....Alexandria Bor.

Eating Houses.

Christian Snyder,.....Huntingdon Bor.
John Holmes,.....Alexandria Bor.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.
Clerk's Office, December 17, 1856.

SMITHFIELD GROUND RENTS.—My Book of Ground Rents, and some Promissory Notes, are placed in the hands of Alex. Port, Esq., for collection. Those who neglect paying before the 25th December inst., will be proceeded against immediately thereafter.

MARGARET DAVIS.
December 3, 1856.

AN EXHIBITION will be given by the Huntingdon Male School No. 1, in Court House, on Christmas Eve, 1856. Doors open at 6. Exercises to commence at 6½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cts. The proceeds of the exhibition to be strictly applied to the enlarging of the Library, belonging to said school. The Huntingdon Band will enliven the exercises.

F. H. LANE, Teacher.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd, to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞ The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1856, at the "FRANKLIN HOUSE," in the borough of Huntingdon, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

Lot No. 71 in said borough, fronting on Hill street, and extending back to Rail Road street, having a large two-story BRICK TAVERN HOUSE, good stabling, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Christian Couts. It has been kept for many years as a public house, has an extensive patronage and an excellent location for that business.

Also—Four adjoining lots, fronting each 50 feet on Church street—one of them a corner lot fronting on Franklin street, in said borough.

Also—A contingent reversionary interest to the one undivided third of a Lot in said borough, adjoining John Westbrook on the west, Presbyterian Parsonage lot on the east, having a two-story FRAME DWELLING thereon, being the interest devised to George Gwin by the last will and testament of Patrick Gwin, dec'd.

Terms will be made easy, and announced on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856. Assignee of George Gwin.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—To PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞ Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

WANTED—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE. For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

☞ The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

☞ Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞ Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞ On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞ Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞ In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a PUBLIC BENEFIT, and receive a FAIR COMPENSATION for their labor.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS,
181 William Street, New York.
Dec. 10, 1856.

BROKE JAIL—Twenty Dollars Reward.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at Huntingdon, of SAMUEL IRVIN, who broke jail on the evening of the 2d inst.—Said Irvin is about 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, white hair, curly at the ends, stout built—had on a cloth cap half worn, brown frock coat and dark pants.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
December 3, 1856. Sheriff.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—The subscriber has just received a few bushels of fresh Osage Orange Seed direct from Texas, which he will sell at the rate of Six Dollars per peck for a peck or more, or one dollar per pound. A pound of seed will produce plants enough to set 50 rods of fence. It will be evident to every farmer how much better he would be off if he had living fences, which he can have in this way at much less cost than the post and rail. JOHN S. ISETT.
Spruce Creek, December 3, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1856, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahn, Christian Coutz, Samuel Fridley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, good well of water, &c.—Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, and is bounded by Stone Creek on the east.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third thereof within one year thereafter with interest, the remaining one third at and immediately after the decease of Catharine M. Gwin widow of said deceased—the purchaser paying to the said widow annually and regularly, during her natural life, the legal interest on the said one third part; to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, and Attorney for Charles A. Gwin.
Huntingdon, December 3, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSLD!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & MCDIVIT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

—A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

REPORT ON LUNAR INFLUENCE UPON AGRICULTURE.

[Published by a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County:

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Lunar Influences on Agriculture, Respectfully Report, That, deeming the subject one of great importance to the farming community, your committee have endeavored to give it that degree of attention which its importance merits.

When it is remembered that at least two thirds of all the persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture, as well as many of those who pursue mechanical avocations, regulate all their operations by the "signs" or position of the moon in the zodiacal constellations, or its place in regard to its own and the earth's orbit, it will at once be apparent that it is a matter of great importance whether there is any philosophy or science in this system of Moonology or whether it is but superstition and folly.

When you ask the believers in lunar influences upon vegetation, in the sense above indicated, for the reason for the faith that is in them, they refer you to the almanac, and there you may contemplate the figure of a man with outstretched limbs, surrounded by the ram, the bull, the twins, the crab and other animals of various degrees of ferocity, but the *rationale* they cannot give, for the almanac gives it not; but their ancestors from time immemorial looked to the "signs" and regulated their operations by them, and therefore, they, their sons and daughters go on in the same beaten track, in "blissful ignorance" whither it leads or why they go therein.

Your Committee believe that aside from the effects produced by the solar light which is reflected upon the earth by the moon she has no influence whatever upon vegetation. That light, as well as heat and moisture are indispensable to healthful vegetable growth, is a fact too plain to be denied or successfully controverted. And that the increased (and perhaps the quality of) light reflected from the moon when her whole disk or a considerable part of it which is turned towards the earth is enlightened by the sun, has the effect of accelerating vegetable growth and the ripening of crops, are well attested by experience and in perfect accordance with natural philosophy. But this has nothing to do with the signs.

The moon being nearer to the earth than any other celestial body, and surpassed in splendor only by the great orb of day, she has excited the attention of astronomers in all ages. While her magnitude, motions and distance from the earth have been nicely calculated and made known to us by astronomers and mathematicians, they have told us nothing concerning her influence upon vegetation; and this simply, because they, in all their close observations and nice calculations, have never discovered any such influence. The moon, like other satellites and the planets, is an opaque body, and shines entirely by the light received from the sun. She revolves round her axis from the sun to the sun again in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds, and she takes exactly the same time to go around her orbit from new moon to new moon, and therefore constantly has the same side turned towards the earth, with a small variation called the libration of the moon.

The moon's phases. The sun illuminates one half of the moon at all times; and the amount of light which is reflected depends upon the relative position of the observer and the enlightened part of the moon. Thus, at the time of conjunction or new moon, the moon is between the earth and the sun, and that part of her face which is never seen from the earth is fully enlightened by the sun, and that part which is turned towards the earth is in darkness. Now, as the motion of the moon in her orbit exceeds the apparent motion of the sun by a little over twelve degrees in twenty-four hours, it follows that about four days after the new moon she will be seen a little east of the sun after he has sunk below the horizon. The convex part of the moon will be towards the place of the sun, and the horns towards the left hand. As she continues her course eastward a greater portion of her face towards the earth will become enlightened: and when she has removed ninety degrees eastward of the sun she will present the appearance of a semi-circle or half moon. And passing still towards the east, at the end of 14¾ days, she will be diametrically opposite to the sun and will rise above the eastern horizon as the sun sinks behind the western, a complete circle or *full moon*. The earth is now between the sun and the moon, and that half of her surface which is constantly turned towards the earth is wholly enlightened by the direct rays of the sun, and that half which is never seen from the earth is in darkness. Then, progressing still to the eastward, the moon becomes deficient on her western edge, and when again ninety degrees from the sun, she appears a semicircle with the convex side turned towards the sun; still continuing her course eastward, the deficiency on her western edge becomes greater, and she appears a crescent with the convex side towards the east; and in about 14¾ days more she has made a complete lunation and again overtaken the sun. This shows all the phases of the moon, and the manner in which they are produced; and to our minds it is very apparent that these changes or appearances which are constantly and gradually taking place, can have no other effects than those produced by increased or diminished *light*.

Nodes of the moon, or the "up" and the "down" signs.—The nodes are the two opposite points where the orbit of the moon seems to intersect the ecliptic or the apparent path of the earth. But this intersection is merely *imaginary*, the earth moving around the sun at a distance of 95,000,000 of miles, and the moon around the earth at a distance of 240,000 miles, or less than a quarter of a million of miles. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth at a variable angle, the medium of which is 5° 9'.—The nodes make a complete retrograde revolution from any point of the ecliptic to the same again in 19 years.—This is called the cycle of the moon, after which the new and the full moons &c. fall upon the same days of the month that they did at the beginning of the period. If the weather depended upon the changes of the moon, every nineteenth year would have the same sort of weather at all corresponding seasons. An almanac nineteen years old would suit for this year and inform us of all the changes of the moon and the consequent changes of the weather. But this is a slight digression.

The node where the moon seems to ascend from the south to the north side of the ecliptic is called the ascending node, and the almanacs make it the "up sign;" and the opposite point where the moon appears to descend from the north to the south is called the descending node—the down sign. In astronomy these nodes are sometimes called the north node and the south node, and sometimes the dragon's head and the dragon's tail.

If we take two large rings of nearly equal size and place the one within the other so that the one half of the one will be above and the other half below the other ring, at an angle of about five degrees, the one ring will represent the orbit of the earth and the other that of the moon.—The two points of intersection are the nodes. The earth revolves around one of these rings or orbits annually and the moon around the other monthly. When the moon, passing around her orbit, crosses the point of intersection, (or an imaginary line drawn from the one point of intersection to the other) from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, she is in the ascending node—in the "up sign,"—and when she reaches the opposite point she is in the descending node—the "down sign." The moon is therefore continually alternating from the one node to the other, being about one half the time above and the other half below the orbit of the earth: but in reality all the time millions of miles from the one side or the other of the earth's orbit.

Now, if any one can suppose that the *attraction* of the moon can draw up or press down objects upon the earth, such as roofs of buildings, fences, flax or manure spread, &c., that effect must be apparent in about two weeks, for that is the length of time that the moon continues in each of these signs. After that time, the attraction still existing, there would be an alternate drawing up and pressing down as long as the moon shall wax and wane. The believers in the signs have never yet discovered how soon the effects of the moon upon objects affected become visible; but they do not generally look for those effects as soon as the moon has passed from the one sign into the other.

The zodiacal signs. The zodiac is a broad circle in the heavens, extending in breadth from the tropic of capricorn to the tropic of cancer. It is about sixteen degrees in width. The ecliptic is situated in the middle of the zodiac. The zodiac contains the twelve constellations or signs through which the sun passes in his apparent annual course. This circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these again into minutes and seconds.

The prevalent opinion among learned men is, that the figures in the signs or constellations of the zodiac, are descriptive of the seasons of the year, and that they are hieroglyphics to represent some remarkable event or occurrence in each month. Thus, no productions being more useful to the Chaldeans, than lambs, calves and kids, and they generally being brought forth in the spring of the year, these distinguished that season. Their flocks were increased, and the ram was considered a fit representation of the month in which this occurred. Their herds were increased and the bull became emblematical of this. And the goats being the most prolific, they were represented by the figure of the twins. Thus we have Aries, the ram, Taurus, the bull, and Gemini, the twins, as the representatives of the spring of the year—the figures of the spring signs. When the sun enters the constellation of Cancer, he discontinues his progress towards the north pole, and begins to move back towards the south pole, and this retrograde motion is represented by the crab, which travels backwards. The heat which usually follows in the next month, (July,) is represented by the Lion, an animal remarkable for its fierceness, and which, at this season of the year, was frequently impelled by thirst, to leave the sandy desert, and make its appearance on the banks of the Nile. In the next month, harvest commences in this country, and as damsels are generally set to glean in the fields, like Ruth in the field of Boaz, this season is represented by a Virgin holding a sheaf of wheat in her hand. The sun next enters Libra, at which time the days and nights are equal, and observe an equilibrium, like a Balance. So we have the Lion, the Virgin, and the Balance for the summer signs. Autumn, in ancient times, produced an abundance of fruit, (perhaps of inferior quality,) and brought with it a variety of diseases. This season is therefore represented by the Scorpion, which wounds with a sting in his tail as he recedes. The sun enters the next constellation at the fall of the leaf, when the fields are cleared of the crops, and the season for hunting commences. The stars which mark the sun's track in this month, are represented by the huntsman or Archer, with his bow and arrows and other weapons of destruction. The sun, passing into the next constellation, reaches the winter solstice, and commences ascending towards the north. This season is therefore represented by the wild Goat, which delights in climbing and ascending the mountain in search of his food, which was considered emblematical of the ascent of the sun. The next sign, Aquarius, the water-bearer, pouring water out of an urn, is emblematical of the wet, dreary, and uncomfortable season of winter. The last of the zodiacal signs is a couple of Fishes, representing the fishing season.

In the time of the oldest astronomers, the equinoctial points were in Aries and Libra; but the signs which were then in conjunction with the sun, when he was in the equinox; are now 30 degrees, or a whole sign eastward of it; so that Aries is now in Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, &c.

The *signs* are the invention of the ancients, and like that system of fables styled mythology, they had their origin in superstitious and idolatrous notions. The Chaldeans probably, are entitled to the credit, such as it is, of imagining that certain groups of stars resembled certain animals, such as the bear, the dog, the serpent, &c., and the Egyptians worshipped the host of heaven under the most of these imaginary figures, particularly the signs of the zodiac. They also worshipped the sun under the name of *Osiris*, imagining it a proper representative of the Deity, shedding light and heat over the universe. And as the moon received her light from the sun, she was esteemed a female divinity, and honors were paid her, as such, under the name of *Isis*. The overflowing of the Nile, which occurred periodically, was particularly beneficial to the land of Egypt, and as that river always began to swell at the rising of Sirius, the most brilliant of the fixed stars, they had a special veneration for the dog star, as if its influence had brought about the overflow of the Nile, and the consequent fertility of the soil.

The Greeks displaced some of the figures of the Chaldean constellations, and placed in their stead such images as had reference to their own history. The same thing was done by the Romans; and hence, some of the accounts given of the signs of the zodiac and of the constellations are contradictory and involved in fable.

Such is the history of the signs of the zodiac in a condensed form. These constellations and signs were clusters of stars which marked the position of the sun in the heavens, and were called the "*station houses*" of the sun.—They are twelve in number, containing each 30 degrees, and the sun was about a month in passing through each of them. When we consider that in the days of their origin, chronometers and almanacs had no existence, and astronomy was in its infancy, we cannot but admire the beauty of the system as well as appreciate its utility. It made a magnificent time piece of the star spangled canopy, and the hosts of heaven pointed out the length of days, months and years. What a perversion it is, then, to make these signs or constellations the "station houses" of the *moon* as she passes around the earth. It converts them into food for superstition and ignorance, and they carry with them a train of inconveniences. The moon's transit through the signs is rapid, occupying but a little over two days in each, and the almanac makers place her in one sign two days or three days as best suits their convenience, without regard to fractions of days.

For example: the sign is in the Crab for two or three days, according to the almanac, and although the weather may be fine, and the field in excellent order, the farmer who *consults the moon* will not sow or plant in that inauspicious sign. Or the sign is in Virgo, sometimes called the "Posey Girl," and everything then sown or planted, will expend all its energy in blooms, on account of that girl's propensity for flowers. And equally good logic is employed in behalf of all the other signs. What folly!

The believer in moonology will no doubt be gratified to learn that when the moon's position is between the earth and any of the zodiacal signs, the stars composing that sign are so immensely far from both the earth and the moon, that they cannot possibly have any influence whatever, upon the earth or any of the operations of the inhabitants of the earth! The fixed stars nearest the earth are at an inconceivable distance. It may be stated to be more than twenty billions of miles: but the common mind can form no adequate conception of such distance. We may acquire some faint idea of the immense distance of the nearest of the fixed stars from the earth, by considering that the sun is 95,000,000 of miles from the earth, and that the nearest of the fixed stars is 212,000 times farther distant. A cannon ball flying with a uniform velocity, 600 miles every hour, would require four millions and five hundred and ninety-five thousand years before it could move from one of those stars to the earth; and the different stars of the same constellations may be at still greater distances from each other. Such immensity of space is bewildering to the ordinary mind; but these considerations show plainly that the moon's position in regard to any of the constellations, can have no influence upon the earth, which is but as an atom in the universe.

In conclusion, your committee would state that the facts embodied in this report, are such as are agreed upon by astronomers and mathematicians—such as are found in the lessons intended for the schools; but your committee do not expect this report to meet with much favor from a large portion of the community. Indeed, truth is never more unpalatable, than when she brushes away from the mind, a long cherished fallacy, and exposes error in all its naked deformity. Many will not believe that they have all their lives been in error. They cannot make up their minds to surrender their whole stock of "*knowledge*." They will hold on to their *blind* faith, and continue to regulate their labors and their lives by the signs. But we trust there are others in whom the presentation of well established truth—matters-of-fact and of calculation and observation, will *awaken reflection*—that they will see the folly and superstition of the signs, and be ready to follow the teachings of *reason*. The scriptures speak of husbandry—of plowing, digging, manuring—of planting and sowing—and of the early and the latter rain—but not a word of any signs to regulate the husbandman in any of his labors. And Solomon, who was esteemed a wise man in his day, was entirely ignorant of the signs which some of our modern Solomons understand so well, for he is profoundly silent on the subject, although he says, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that, &c." Is it not time that the agriculturist should emerge from the superstition which has so long enveloped him, and follow the advice of Solomon, instead of the devices of the Egyptians and Chaldeans?

Facts and arguments might be adduced to show that all the effects attributed to the influence of the moon, could be accounted for, on truly philosophical and scientific principles, but they would swell this report, which is already sufficiently extended, beyond endurable bounds, and we therefore forbear.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THEO. H. CREMER,
THOS. F. STEWART,
R. McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1856.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.	Arrive 11.05
Riddlesburg		" 11.00
		A. M.
Saxton	Leave	6.30 " 10.48
Fishers' Summit	"	6.46 " 10.28
Rough & Ready	"	7.04 " 10.07
Coffee Run	"	7.12 " 9.59
Marklesburg	"	7.28 " 9.42
Pleasant Grove	"	7.42 " 9.30
M'Connellstown	"	7.50 " 9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive	8.05 Leave 9.00
		P. M.
Allaquippa	Leave	11.50 Stay all night
Riddlesburg	"	11.56 at Saxton.
	Arrive	12.12
Saxton	Leave	12.20 Arrive 5.44
Fishers' Summit	"	12.40 " 5.24
Rough & Ready	"	12.50 " 5.04
Coffee Run	"	1.00 " 4.54
Marklesburg	"	1.16 " 4.38
Pleasant Grove	"	1.28 " 4.26
M'Connellstown	"	1.38 " 4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive	2.00 Leave 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 20, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon. Oct. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county: Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Color's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856-4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Meirinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL.
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well stuited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaling. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 20 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$25 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,
President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL, takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Allegheny or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN, and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Colon, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with